SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1892.

Directions for a Third-Time Candidate, I-Promote your first election by disclaiming

election on principle. 11.-Promote your second nomination by pushing party policy to extremes, so that it shall seem betrayed

if any other candulate be selected. III .- Insist that the aforesaid policy is the only issue, after deteat on the same, as you have stated it, has been followed by overwhelming victory on issues which you neither stated nor debated,

IV .- Produce the fact of having no delegates from the regular convention of your own State as evidence that your third-time candidace is favored by the great majority of your party.

V .- Assert by the mouths of all whom you appointed to office, that election in a State of 6.000,000 people by 1,000 plurality, followed by defeat by 13,000 plurality, is proof conclusive that you alone can carry your State, especially when that State, being relieved of your candidacy, is then carried by your party in the next two elections, first by 20,000, then by 49,000 plurality.

VI .- Assert by the mouths of your Magwamp spokes men that the man who was never defeated, and whom, for the seventh time, they most strenuously opposed when he was elected by more votes than were ever cast for anybody else in the State, is the one man who, I nominated for President, could not be elected,

VII .- Profess indifference to a third time nomination while toiling terribly to get it.

VIII ... When many other States are applauding the man who changed a Republican to a Democratic Legislature, where you yourself did precisely the reverse, write a self-nominating letter posing your own thirdtime candidacy as long self-sacrifice, and anybody cise's ambittion as degraded vice.

1X .- Call a snap convention, by help of an ex-Cabine officer of your own.

X .- Get your call promoted by Republican signature and Republican money.

### The Pacific Fleets.

The northward movement of the naval Torces of Rear Admiral Hornam is suggestive at this critical stage of the Behring Sea controversy.

The Champion, which was expected to remain in Chilian waters this summer, seems to have left Valparaiso for Esquimault. while the Melpomen ; is already north of Acapulco, also on her way to Vancouver Island. The Namble and Garnet are for the present left on the Chilia station, but the flagship Warspite, which was at Santa Barbara early this week, is also said to have started north, and the Daphne is already at Victoria.

Three months, however, may clause before Important naval operations in Behring Sea are looked for. Not until the latter part of June or the first of July do the Canadian schooners follow the seal herd north of the Aleutian archipelago. Our revenue cutters take station earlier, in order to be ready for the marauders, and this year there are rumors of an intention to protect the seals also within a marine league of our shores outside of Behring Sea. The Corwin and Albatross are spoken of as already off, moving northward, and the Rush and Bear will duly follow. The revenue ves cels will undoubtedly be alded in police duties by the wooden war ships Adams and Banger, of which the former has just been put into commission for the purpose at Mare Iroquois can help, as could the Alert and Marion of the Asiatic station, which were so employed last year.

We have available, therefore, more than enough vessels for patrol duty; and next we have enough others to back them up. There is nothing very formidable in Rear Admiral Hotham's squadron. The single wassel of decided consequence in it is the Warspite. She has two features that our best eruisers now in the Pacific lack, one being 10-inch belt of armor and the other a set of four 9-inch guns, besides her six 6-inch. As an offset we have three vessels, the Balore than a match for any other vessel in Admiral HOTHAM'S squadron. Taking out the Warspite, our available force just now a greatly superior in speed, size, and batery power.

Directly available are the Baltimore, 4,600 cons, carrying four 8-inch and six 6-inch guns; the Charleston, 4,040 tons, two 8-inch and six 6-inch; the San Francisco, 4,083 tons. swelve 6-inch; the Boston, 3,189 tons, two 8anch and six 6-inch: the Yorktown, 1,700 tons, six 6-inch. The speed of these vessels warages much better than that of the Britash, the Melpomene being the only one of the latter that compares with the Baltimore and the San Francisco. These are at least two knots faster than the Warspite; while the armor of the latter is practically only smidships, not covering over half her length.

Admiral HOTHAM can be strongly renforced from the British China station; but lying at Montevideo we have the Chicago, 4,500 tons, carrying the exceptional battery of four 8-inch, eight 6-inch, and two 5-inch guns; the Atlanta, 3,189 tons, two 8-Inch and six 6-inch; the Bennington, 1,700 tons, six 6-inch guns,

Altogether, there is nothing for us to worry about at present in the relative strength of the naval forces in the Pacific.

# A Rainbow Hunter.

We trust that the Hon. HENRY WATTERsoy will not think it impertment if we call his attention to the case of the Hon. WIL-LIAM C. PRESTON BRECKINBIDGE, who represents the Seventh Kentucky district in the present House of Representatives. Mr. WATTERSON is a fertile and original politician, as independent as the general air; but he is a practical politician. He doesn't of his own free will and foreknowledge seek defeat, and he is looking for Democratic electoral votes, not for Mugwump rainbows. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is a polished and graceful orator, with a temperament divided into three parts, the oratorical, the poetical, and the artistic. He is delightful at a dinner, and we know of no man whose views upon the Beautiful we could more cordially commend to the Presidents of colleges for young women, or whom we could endorse more cordially as a commencement orator. Were it not for his advanced opinions about the tariff, we should say that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, remote in distance and sympathies as Lexington is from Boston, is a generation and a half late, and belongs to the urbane and somewhat flowery school of Silver Gray Whigs of Massachusetts whereof Mr. Robert Charles WINTHROP is perhaps the solitary survivor. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is not a prosale person, nor does he allow clammy facts to chill his poetic soul. We find in our esteemed neigh-

bor, the Tribune, this dialogue: "Wasnington, March 17,- 'Can the Democrats elec

Their candidate for the Presidency without New York?
saked a fridum correspondent to-day of Representative
Banczirshioz of Kentucky,
"Why, certainly, and easy enough," he replied With CLEVELAND We can carry Massachusetts with 15 votes, Connecticut with 0, Rhode Island with 4, New Hampshire with 4, New Jersey with 10, Indiana with 15, Wisconsin with 12, Iowa with 13, Montana with 3. as 6 votes from Michigan, which, with 154 votes from the "solid South," will give him a total of 247 electoral total of 247 electoral total or 34 more than will be nacessary to elect him.

saides we shall probably carry Illinois with 24 votes atthough we shall not need them. The People's pa will probably carry Nebraska, Kansan, and Minneso with a total of 27 electoral votes, leaving the Repub cardidate with only 170 votes out of a total

It seems to us that it is clearly Mr. WAT-TERSON'S duty to withdraw Mr. BRECKIN-RIDGE from the hunt for rainbows. It seems to us that however great the poetic license that may have been issued to Mr. BRECK-INRIDGE, its terms cannot include such working of the growler of the imagination as makes him put Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Iowa on the Democratic side, Will Mr. WATTERSON kindly undertake the task of bringing Mr. BRECKINRIDGE back into the light of common day?

The Building of the New Cathedral.

The trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine discussed on Tuesday evening the question where the structure should be erected on the ample grounds which have been purchased for its occupation on the Bloomingdale heights. The preponderance of opinion seems be that the proper site is at the centre of the land; but as Dr. HUNTINGTON of Grace Church suggested, before that question is decided, it ought to be determined exactly what and how many buildings are requisite. In other words, he would settle first the practical purposes for which the cathedral is to be erected.

This question is also discussed incidentally in a paper addressed to the cathedral trustees by the Rev. Dr. DONALD of the Church of the Ascension, treating more directly and especially the proper methods of obtaining and applying the funds necessary for the institution and its endowment. The provision of money for the building of the eathedral simply Dr. Donald regards as a matter of less importance than the question of finding money enough to maintain it when built. The bare cost incidental to keeping the church open will be large; and in addition an income of many thousands of dollars will be needed to enable it to carry on the ministries of worship, teaching, and missionary enterprise which alone would jus tify its erection. The raising of this sum by a yearly tax on the diocese he holds to be impossible, because of "the spirit of competitive parochialism" already existing, and which is likely to continue. Each parish needs for itself all the money for ocal missionary and charitable enterprises

which it can obtain. Accordingly, Dr. Donald contends that the first necessity of the cathedral is an endowment which will provide this income without a continuous appeal to the gene rosity of churchmen; and then he proceeds to suggest and propound a plan by which the endowment may be secured.

A low estimate of the cost of the cathedral seems to him to be \$7,000,000, a sum far exceeding the cost of any building hitherto erected in this country other than those of the Government. When the land has been paid for, and the labor of construction is fairly begun, it is estimated by architects and builders whom he has consulted that the average expenditure of \$200,000 annually will be adequate to carry on the work to com pletion at a rate sufficiently rapid to guard properly every interest involved. If the principal of the contributions received is expended for this current construction, the cathedral may be built, a magniticent architectural ornament of the town may be reared; but that will be all. The money raised will be invested in land and stones and mortar, and for the religious and spiritual uses of the institution nothing will remain. So erected, says Dr. Donald, the cathedral would be a perpetual source of anxiety to the whole diocese, and not unlikely a cause of diocesan turmoil tending to secularize its spiritual designs.

His suggestion, then, is that from first to last only the income of the money raised shall be expended for construction, so that the principal may remain intact as a necessary endowment when the cathedral is completed. An annual expenditure of \$200,000 ould be equal to the interest on \$5,000,000 That is a great sum of money to raise; but he holds that if it cannot be secured as a fund for such an endowment, much less can it be obtained for expenditure as as it is received. His theory is that if, on the threshold of the undertaking, the trustees bind themselves and their successors to receive all gifts and bequests as additions to a fund of which only the income shall be expended, the principal being guarded sacredly as the guarantee of the cathedral's preservation and the maintenance of its religious and spiritual functions, they will appeal to the business judgment of the community and furnish a double motive for the large con tributions requisite. Every giver would then feel that his gift was to be of permanent value to the cause of religion. He would be giving not merely for the material structure, but also for the spiritual edifice. Doubt as to the ability of the diocese to equip and maintain the cathedral when completed induces a hesitation for which there could be no justification if every man had the assurance for which Dr. DONALD asks. The explanation of the difficulty of obtaining money for the erection of new churches as he truly says, is, in part at least, that thinking men and women have seen the dissolution of too many parishes and the demolition of too many churches to be lieve that to build always means to maintain. The generosity and the plous liberality are not deficient, but they are restrained within the bounds of practical prudence and sagacity. The cathedral enerprise to be successful must appeal to both the religious sentiment and the business judgment of men; and it will not do so if the trustees undertake simply to put

up the material shell of a cathedral system Dr. Donald's argument is put very clearly and forcibly, and we do not doubt that it will carry conviction to the minds of practical men generally. It is sound unquestionably, and in making it he has rendered important service to the cathedral enterprise. He points out the best way, if not the only way, of arousing the zeal neces sary to the successful accomplishment o the magnificent undertaking.

# The New Process of Abolishing Uni

versal Suffrage. Ever since this democratic republican Government was founded there have been two great parties, the one in favor of universal suffrage and the other against it. The contest between them has known neither repose nor cessation.

For a long period the party of universal suffrage had the better of it. The old property qualification for voters was gradually abolished; and various efforts of the aristocratic party to restore it, or to introduce come substitute for it that should accomplish their design of confining the exercise of political power to themselves, have been

But at last they have got a fast hold with their Australian ballot system, and with the complicated regulations and decorations that they have succeeded in fastening around the exercise of the electoral franchise in several States. In order to accom-

plish this end they have had to convert into their allies and deluded tools a considerable portion of the Democracy; and we are sorry to say that they have found much less difficulty in effecting this transformation than they ought to have met with. An interesting light is east upon the situ-

ation that has thus been ereated by what has just happened in Rhode Island. Under the operation of electoral reform, as it is called in that State, the Democrats in six towns have not filed certain papers that have been made necessary as a preliminary to the election which takes place a fortnight hence. In consequence they would be disfranchised but for the generosity of the Republicans, who have agreed that they may file their papers just as if they had offered them in time. If the Republicans had insisted on the letter of the statute the Democrats would now have no candidates in the view of the electoral law, and they could not vote for representatives of their political ideas.

Another impressive illustration of the roubles and dangers created by this new attempt against universal suffrage, may be found in what has happened in the State of New York in consequence of our wonderful ballot reform law, during the past three months and a balf.

This Australian ballot reform ought promptly to be reformed out of existence, and the old, simple, and well-tried method of universal suffrage, under which the States of the Union have lived and prospered without any serious difficulty or danger, should be restored.

### The Mugwump Twins.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Demo eratic Club of Massachusetts on Monday night the following resolution was referred

to the Executive Committee: " Resolved, That the Young Men's Democratic Club of assachusetts contemplates with special prais the able and statesmanlike attitude that has thus far char end the Congressional life of Representative nge Favo Williams, and that we extend to him our carty congratulations and hope of continued succe in the commendable work he is prosecuting in behalf of mest money and the nation's financial integrity."

Some of the members held that it was un just to the other Democratic or Mugwumpo Democratic Representatives from Massachusetts to single out the Hon. George FRED WILLIAMS. On this account the resolution was referred, and doubtless will be properly amended.

In its present form it would be a monstrous injustice to Mr. Williams's political foster brother in Congress, the Hon. SHER-MAN HOAE. Mr. HOAR has been as able and statesmanlike as Mr. WILLIAMS. Both these suckling Ciceros promised on bended knee that they wouldn't vote "for a candidate for Speaker who wouldn't promise to avoid free silver as if it were the typhus in person:" and then both voted early and often for Mr. Mills, a confirmed silver man. If anything, the attitude of Mr. HOAR was more able and statesmanlike than that of Mr. WILLIAMS, for when Mr. MILLS was beaten Mr. HOAR wept like a crocodile on the banks of Nilus. Whether remorse for a broken pledge, or love for Mr. Mills inspired the tender tribute, it was as able and statesmanlike as could be expected.

Don't part the Mugwump Twins. The Young Democrats of Massachusetts should contemplate Mr. SHERMAN HOAR with as much especial pride as Mr. WILLIAMS. The able and statesmanlike resistance of the Twins to the Cartwheel Demon has not been equalled since John Phænix's use of his nose as a weapon of defensive warfare. Besides, it would be a shame to make Mr. Surrman Hoan weep again. Make both the children happy!

It is certainly very acceptable news which has been sent to us from St. Petersburg, under the sanction of the Czar's Government, that the Russian famine has been mastered, and that the Government has given the suffering provinces all the relief that is needed, besides supplying seed for this year's crop. If the assurances sent abroad through the Official Messenger are trustworthy, we shall not hear any more about the distress in Russia which has used the sympathy of other countries dur ing the past half year. Let us hope that the Czar has done that which it was his duty to do under the circumstances.

The Board of Health has done well in providing for the erection of a memorial tablet on North Brother Island bearing the names of the two hospital orderlies, the ward helper, and the sanitary guardsman, who lost their lives while in the service of the typhus fever patients there. Let us not forget the sacrifi-cial labors of these four brave and faithful spirits, one woman and three men, whose names we herewith inscribe upon this page of THE SUN:

CATHERINE GLENNAN, EREST NORES, Argust Prouve.

What these worthy people did, other people beyond number, living in New York, are always ready to do, in the name of GoD, for the sake of mankind.

The happiness of that accomplished orchestral leader. THEODORE THOMAS, who has given up New York for Chicago, is not likely to be promoted by the publication of a letter of his about the musical critics, containing these words:

in the art of masic almost everything that is writeten for the daily press is rendered of no value on acout of either the projudices or the ignorance of the erners. Hence I rarely read newspaper cuttings about either myself or my work, as I find in them nothing that gives me either assistance, knowledge, suggestion, or encouragement in my art."

This is rather rough, it seems to us. Not a man among all the men who ever served New York or mankind in the musical line owes more than Mr. Thomas owes to the cultured and skilful musical critics. They have exalted his name, extelled his talents, and lauded his efforts right straight along for nigh upon twenty years, which is something that they might not have done if they had been ignorant and prejudiced. There are perhaps few of them who would assume to add to his knowledge of music, but they have certainly given him encouragement in his art; and it is surprising that he should speak of them as be does in the published letter which bears his

The Czar's efforts to bring all his subjects within the pale of the Holy Greek Church have borne hard upon the Jews, the Roman Catholies, the Lutherans, the Old Believers, he Stundists, and the adherents of several other religions. There has not, however, been any revolt against his orders, which, it may be said, have not made it imperative upon nonconformists to change their faith, but have merely subjected them to certain disabilities. confined some of them within defined regions of country, and made it advantageous for all of them to join the Orthodox Church. The Roman Catholies, Old Believers, and others have offered merely passive resistance to his policy. remained attached to their creeds, and endured peacefully the disadvantages of doing so. The Jeas, or perhaps as many as one-third of them, have fled from Russia, and the others are desirous of getting away. Had they attempted to resist the Czar's power, they would have been crushed.

The first account we have had of any warlike evolt against the Czar's religious policy comes from a paper printed in the Galician city of Lemberg, near the Russian frontier. Curious to say, it is the Buddhists under the Czar who have risen in arms, the Buddhists of south report, these pagens, who inhabit the region

near Laka Raikal, have determined that they will not be foreibly converted to Greek Christianity, have driven away the Orthodox missionaries, have attacked the Czar's forces have compelled his functionaries to take refuge in the fortress of Tiumen, and have raised alarm as far east as Tomsk and Tobolsk. It is a lively revolt. The bold Buddhists will. of course, be subjugated, for there are less than a million of them, including 5,000 priests, in

Russia; but it is probable that, even after

their subjugation, they will make rather poor

It is now promised from Washington that 000,000 acres of the land adjacent to the Perritory of Oklahoma, that has been held as Indian reservations, will be opened to settlement by homesteaders about the end of this month. It is desirable that this promise should be kept. It has taken a long time to do the business preparatory to the opening, and the dejay has been harassing and costly to the people who have been waiting to settle upon the land. It is very desirable that the Government authorities should see to it that the real homesteaders get fair play when the land offices are opened, and that the schemes of grabbers and monopolists are thwarted. There were fraudulent operations at the time of the opening of the reservations that are now included in Oklahoma Territory, and means ought to be taken to prevent such operations when the Cheyeane and Arapahoe lands are put in the market.

The foreigners resident in China have asked the Emperor to prohibit the circulation of anti-foreign tracts there. It would no seem to be the duty of the Chinamen resident in this country to protest against the circuiation of anti-Chinese diatribes here. There is solid philosophy in Tit for Tat.

We should like to know under what law. or under what provision of any law, the Superintendent of Immigration acts in prohibiting the landing of steerage passengers who can not prove that they are possessed of the amount of money which he requires them to possess, or who are unprovided with the railroad tickets that will secure their carriage to some other part of the country. We demand that this business of immigration shall be egulated, and that the undesirable classes of mmigrants specified in the law shall be preented from landing at our ports; but we are still more desirous that all Government agents shall act within the law and according to legal prescription.

The fact is that our existing legislation in regard to immigration is loose, defective and otherwise unsatisfactory. We need an immigration act at once comprehensive and precise. applicable to all cases, operative under all cirsumstances, and impartial in all its bearings.

Senator CHAMBLER is more conversant with he subject than any other man in Congress, and more deeply interested in it. Why will be not draw up such an immigration bill as is needed, can be adopted, and will be enforced?

#### All Yankees Stand Together, As They Will Fight Together.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Relative to the Behring Sea controversy, it is reported that Sir Charles Tupper asserts that there is no public sentiment in the United States bo hind President Harrison and his Cabinet upon this question, but that the whole business is really a scheme on the part of a very few wealthy men, some of them in high posts, to stir up an anti-British feeling in order to sustain them in a monopoly from which they have already accumulated millions.

Many years ago a song was published describing the battle of Plattsburgh in the war of 1812, of which I am able to recall a number of verses. The song in question was supposed to be spoken by Sir John Prevost to his army at different stages of the action. The first verse read about as follows:

Come all ye British heroes. I pray you lend an ear; Draw up your British forces, both land and volunteer; We're going to fight these Yankee lads by water and by land. yer will return till we've conquered sword

in hand.

We're the noble lads of Canada,

"Come to arms, boys, come.

And now we've reached the Plattaburgh banks and crossed the Yankee line; Remember they were rebels once and conquered John drgnyne; i subdue these lotty Democrats and pull their cities down.

And have the States inhabited by subjects of the Crown. stand to arms, boys, stand.

Old Seventy-six has bore in sight, on their crutches they do lean.

'And along their smooth-bore rifles with their specs
they take good aim;

There's no retreat in them, my boys, they'd rather die " I'm sure they are the very Burgovite." Hun for life, boys, run " than run; sure they are the very ones that conquered John

hen Prevost he sighed aloud, and to his officers he the devil and those Yankees could but sail alongside; For the tars of France and England cannot stand bethem well, hink they'd flog the devil and drive him back to h "Eun for life, boys, run. They told us that the Federalists were friendly to the

Crown;
That they d fight against the Democrats and the Gov-ernment put down;
But when we struck the blow they like a band of brothers joined.
And they've played us Yankee Doodle as their fathers
did Burgoyne.
"Stay at home, boys, stay."

A YANKEE.

Ta Ra Ra Boom De Ay-Card from the Author.

To the Epitor of The Sch-Sir: I landed in New York from England twenty years ago, and during that time I have read nearly every edition of The Syx, and I am indebted to The Sux for much of my knowledge of the doings of the people in this world, and to-day The Sux tells me how my song entitled, in my originality

"Hoom ta rem," was made popular in London.

I wrote the song two and one-half years ago and employed James J. Freeman to harmonize the melody for the piano. He was recommended to me by Gordon A Son, Fourteenth street. I was then at work upon a new comic opera entitled, "The Witches Castle," a Scotch nevelty, wherein I introduce Auid Lang Syne as a comedian, and it is to him the King Macican sings this song they now call "Boom tara," Ac. showed the opera to Rudolph Aronson, also to D'Oy Carte when he was here with the opera of "The Gon

I copyrighted the opera which the song is in Washington, D. C., in 1889, and I still hold the deed as author and proprietor of the work, and the song is mine in law. You state to-day that "Miss Lottle Coll of got it fro

America. I allowed Freeman to take the music away to harmonize it and it is possible that the music went to England from him. The SUN shines for all. Kindly let it sline for me and let the people know who is the wise one and the wirked one Janes Meakins, 183 West Ninety seventh street. NEW YORK, March 22.

The Roman Church Not Secturian. To the Epiton of The Scs-Sir: By the term secta-rian and non-sectarian, usually very much in vogue, particularly now among the opponents of freedom of orship, the Catholic Church is by implication cons

ered as one of the many seets. I protest against this misnomer, than which, in the matter of correct religous appellation, a greater can hardly be conceived. 1 s noneusically inaccurate. On no ground can the rm sect be applied either to the Jewish or the Catho denomination. Neither Church was ever cut off or separated from an organized presinting one; both were originally constituted religious bedies claiming to have a livine origin.

In support in the main of what I advance I quote below the views on this subject of a Congregationalist minister, published under the beading of "Unintelligent Treatment of Romanism," in the January, 1882, number of the Bibliobeck Seco., edited at Andover: "The fundamental bunder with this sort of writings is that they treat the Church of Rome as if she, were in the onen, popular sense, a sect, established like sinesticism of oid, or Mormonism in our time in the distinct consciousness of being a deviation from genuine Carried and corrupted, but historically unquestionable representative of the original Church of the West, at least of the continuit, that it is hardly worth while to discuss substituted in long lapsed claims of early British christmathy were the long lapsed claims of early British christmathy were the lead of a sect to a good deal like arguing with Jadaism as if it were a lapse from Christianity. A failure and a sauf fallure, to come up to it, it andountedly is, but it is not a lapse from it. denomination. Neither Church was ever cut off or

Insuit Extraordinary.

Mrs. Hicks--Why did you strike Freddie Fangle! Dick Hicks-He said me father was a member of the Brooklyn 400 and wore a plug hat wid a sack coat,

GER." O'BETANE'S 810 LIMIT. It Filled the Detention Pen with 600 Imm

Col. John B. Weber, Commissioner of Immirration at this port, returned yesterday from a wo-days' visit to Washington, and found about 00 immigrants in the detention department of the big building on Ellis Island. He wanted to know who was responsible for the wholesale detention, and he was referred to Gen.

James R. O'Beirne, Assistant Commissioner. The Colonel saw the General, and there was ome spirited conversation. The Colonel exed regrets that he could not turn his back on the immigration department for a few days and return and find it working in its customary way. It appeared that a new regulation

ary way. It appeared that a new regulation had been put in force the moment he took the train for Washington. Gen. O'Beirne had prohibited the landing of any immigrant unless he had \$10 above his railrond fare. The new regulation went into effect on Thursday. In twenty-four hours it crowded the detention department almost to sufficiently.

The Colonel asked the General for an explanation. The General said frankly that the scheme was an idea of his own. The Colonel intimated that a good idea in future would be to follow the policy laid down by the Treasnry Department in regard to the detention of immigrats, and to wait for the department to announce new rules. announce new rules.

The Colonel released the detained 600, and the machinery of the immigration bureau went

THERE ARE THE FRIENDS DEMOCRACT?"

Serious Question from the Solid South

From the Atlanta Constitution. never was a campaign so important to the Democratic party as the approaching Freedential election. If we fail, all the brilliant victories won in the last election will be attributed to other influences than to Dem cratic, and our party will be divided up and scattered among other parties. We have victory in sight by all the rules governing politics since this dovernment was established. We are told that we have but one man and one issue to make, and while this is being hummed into the ears of Democrats all over the land, a spirit of dis-attsfaction and discord is rising up in some of the strongest Democratic States, and the people are being led off and are rallying under other flars, and some are giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Dem ratic party.

We have our choice for President, and we have our claim on the fact that we want a man nominated who can be elected.

nocratie defeat now means Democratic dieas er. We were just as earnest in our protest in 1885 agains the line adopted by Democrats in this State. It was not heeded, but we supported the nominee then just as hearlily as we will support the nominee of the Chicago Convention in this campaign. We have men who claim to be good Democrats who want to select its officers nd dictate its policy, who are daily sowing seeds of discord and dissention. There is no hope for success on such a line. It will take unity of action and strong determination to carry the Democratic hanner to succe in this State, as large as the majorities have been in t

The Democratic party has not been in as bad a fix in this State in twenty years. The most formidable op-position it has met with in twenty years will confront it this year. What is being done to strengthen the

party! Where are its friends? The next President will be either a Democrat o Republican. No man is sanguine enough to predict the election of either. If the Republicans elect their candidate, they will have no thanks for the third party They will thank the Democrats who stirred up the strife and made the party blind to the demands of the people

### TURNING OUT ROCKWELL.

Effect of Republican-Mugwump Abuse of Senator Hill for Standing by a Demo cratic Congressman,

From the Courier-Journal, Washington, March 23.—The goody-good Migwimp newspapers, aided by the Republican organs, are still abusing Senator Hill for making an effort to keep his friend, Mr. Rockwell, in his sent in the House. They are making a great alo over the fact that Mr. O'les rall and his committee have decided to turn out Rock-well, Democrat, and seat his Republican opponent, and claim that the action of the committee is a rebuke to the interference of Sepator IIII. This is all rot. The facts are that it is not in the least a rebuke to Senator Hill. The latter has only done what any good Democrat would do under the same circumstances. Mr Rockwell is from Senator Hill's district, and received his certificate of election from the latter. When the contest was pending before the committee Senator Hill called upon Mr. O Perrall and the other Democratic members of the committee and stated in firm and courteous language that he believed that Mr. Rockwell was fairly elected, and should be allowed to keep his seat. For doing this he was set upon and abused by radical and Mugwump journals.

Their attacks will do him more good than harm, as have all their previous attacks. In the mean time it h well enough to remind the pure, holy, sweet-scented pinks of the high morality party that when they have a majority in the llouse they kick a Democrat out with-out as much as hearing the evidence in his favor or allowing him to say a word in his own defence. In the last Congress Democrats were hurled out of the House rom eight to thirteen thousand majority. But in Democratic House a Democratic committee split fin have to decide whether a Democrat or a Republica

# The Anti-Democrate

From the Washington Evening Star.
"Now, gentlemen," resumed Mr. Livingston, "there is a demonstration of just what I said. All the Democ racy that is in that crowd means Cleveland against the world or a Republican or a Mugwump. You can tak them in your hand and squeeze the whole of them an you cannot squeeze an ounce of Democracy out of the whole crewd."

Notes of the Picture Gulleries

Of the paintings left by the late Jorvia McEntee N at his death in 1890, his executor has caused to be selected 172 canvases for sale at auction, to close the estate of the dead painter. Messrs, W. Whittredge, Lockwood De Forest, and J. C. Nicoll, upon whom de-volved the work of selection, declare that they have taken care to include nothing in this collection "which he, if living, would not consider worthy of his reputs tion" Mr. McEntee was a distinguished member of th so-called Hudson River school of painters, of which F. E. Church, McEntee's master, was a leader, and in the pictures now got together for sale the subjects in grea part are found in the scenery along this river. Two of the canvases named in the catalogue, at least—"The Clouds." No. 44, and "Autumn Suushine and Shadow," No 172-have been seen on the walls of the National Academy of Design. Variety is given t the collection by the pictures painted in Europe in 1869, among them "A Ruta on the Campagna," "Pincian Hill, Dome of St. Peter's," "The Temple of the Sibyl," and "Pertum, Twilight." In these say eral paintings are found examples of McEntee's best achievement in conveying to canvas a sense of the beauties of autumnal foliage, of cloud and sunshine, and of the mystery of baze and melting distance. The pictures will remain on view at the Fifth Avenue Ga eries until their sale on the evenings of Tuesday and

Wednesday next. The sixty-seventh annual exhibition of the Nationa Academy of Design will be opened to the public on Tuesday, April 5, and there will be the usual private

view on the Monday preceding.

The first view of the collections of the American Art Association, to be sold in order to settle the estate of the late R. Austin Robertson, will be had on Monday next, and the sale at auction will follow early in April The collection comprises near y six thousand objects of art, including more than two hundred paintings, many of which are by the most famous artists of the century. Besides the Baryo bronzes and water colors, the call ection contains literally thousands of objects Oriental percelains enamels, lacquers, carvings, and netal works.

# The Boston Walters.

Brangraphers Boston Watters Alliance, 18 Count Start, Boston, March 22, 1892. To ray Epiron or Tun Sun-Mr. At a meeting held he headquarters of the above association, the edin your paper having been read, the following reso tions were unanimously adopted ambi loud applause "That a committee consisting of the undersigned b specialed to express the heartfelt thanks of this bod for your characteristically chiquent article encourage ing our protest sgainst the unjust and nuceabled for at tack upon the rights and manhead or our body by Mr. Whipping in requesting his employees to remove their monstacks. hippers.

oustaches "
We endures vour sentiments deprecesses.
We endures vour sentiments deprecesses.

White doing this we hight corrective compelled in all so fall attempts at fair arbitration fail. We appeal to the great American public for a serdet in our favor, garling to remain its obedient servants.

Figures 1. Process 11. Process 12. Sources 14. Process 15. Process 15.

Cupid-That horrid Mr. Gerry has decided that I am

too young to be a professional.

The Sorrows of Youth,

Payche (to Cupid, in tears) - What is the trouble, m

Something S Ill Stronger Wan ed. "Haren't you anything stronger than this " asked Stargers, as to set down the empty whosey class " We've get some aqua forms," replied the harkeeper, with withering sarcham. with withering sarceam.
"Haven't you may a jon fittles or statles!" asked the man with the thirst.

THE CHOICE OF THE NEXT POPE The Influences that Will Have to Do With

f Cardinal Rampolla. There is the secret of the Rome of to-morrow." Under omewhat absolute form this opinion is the actual truth. The Secretary of of Leo XIII. will be the grand elector of the successor of his present master. He will be to the future Conclave what Cardinal Bartolini was to the Conclave of 1878. the interpreter of the Holy Spirit. The youngest of the Cardinals, with a rapid and brilliant career, a pupil of the Academy of Ecclesiastical Nobles, Auditor of Cardinal Simeoni in the office of Nuncio at Madrid, Secretary of the Propaganda in Oriental Affairs, Secretary of Extraordinary Feelesiastical Affairs, Nuncio at Madrid, and finally Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla represents especially the general policy of the Holy Sec. Tall and thin, with sparkling coalblack eyes, a striking fineness and aristocracy of features, extremely cultivated, and of a character tempered in the most rigorous school of asceticism, the Cardinal constitutes a portrait which exceeds the frame in which it s placed. A Sicilian, he has all the sincerity. all the frankness, all the energy, and all the ffervescence in sentiment and ideas of Crispi. his compatrict and his enemy. The Sicilians form a distinct people in modern Italy. have retained from the Spaniards all their grandezes of display, from the Normans all their rectilinear and exclusive stubbornness, from the Byzantines and the Greeks heir lucidity of mind and Oriental imagination It is reported that Mgr. Galiphberti, when he was Nuncio at Vienna, allowing himself to be carried away by his love of classic quotations, wrote to the Vatlean in a note upon the diplomacy of M. Crispi: "Insulares onines mali, Siculi auten pessimi." It is not known whother this saying of Cicero pleased Cardinal Rampolla. The shrewdest are sometimes absent minded. Talleyrand alone was never guilty of

such imprudences, never permitting himself to

e dominated by the ideas of others. But if

the Sicilians have this reputation, they form

splendid figure when they are carved out of

the old granite of the island. Like M. Crispi, Cardinal Rampolla belongs this moral and intellectual family. The fourth Secretary of State, he was the first to lave any personal influence upon Leo XIII. Cardinals Franchi, Nine, and Jacobial wore interpreters and appliers of the ideas of the Pope; they were never central figures with a personal purpose. Since the death of Mgr. Boc call, the confidant of Leo XIII., the man who represented in the Vatican the secret du roi that is to say, the true and unrevealed policy of the master, Cardinal Rampella has no longer any opposing influences to contend against With age, Leo XIII, has become disinterested in regard to a number of secondary questions. He confines himself to important affairs and to general direction. The place that the secretary of State occupies is becoming more and more wide and prependerant. He is to Leo XIII. what Cardinal Bessarion was to Plus II. and to Paul II., the suggestive man the right arm of his initiative. itan and Sicilian Cardinals, to the number of sixteen, are his friends and protégés. The Prefect of the Propaganda, the "Red Pope," owes his appointment to him. Was Cardinal Rampolla thinking of the Conclave when he made that nomination? Did he wish to break the influence of those Cardinals who are to Roman, too conciliatory, and rather favorable to the triple alliance, by taking away from them their most influential man? Since Cardinal Rampolla watches closely all the cur rents running toward the future Conclave, it is pretty certain that his acts also are in correlation with the eventuality of the near election of a Pope.

So much for the man, for the politician to the diplomat. The situation of the latter favors the ideas of the former; and thes two influences united will make of the Cardinal the centre of the future Conclave. will be like the Gonsalvi of Pius VII., who ominated the Conclave of Venice.

Cardinal Rampolla is indeed the rival, the

ireaded and detested enemy of the triple

alliance. The day he came into office he cried out, pointing to the powers which by their compacts with King Humbert are postponing the return of Rome to the Pope: These are our adversaries!" He has struggled since 1889 with these chiefof the European diplomatic hegemony. Always indefatigable, never cast down even in the days when the greatest statesmen were com bating his influence and laying traps for his downfall, he has slowly weighed upon the decisions of Leo XIII. His pertinacity amount to genius. Leo XIII. changed his policy, and since 1889 he has leaned toward France, toward democracy, and the republic. That was his rupture with the triple alliance, and this rupture has become to-day an unchangeable fact Just as Count Reverters, the Ambassador of Austro-Hungary at the Vatican, represented concillation and the allurement of the Holy See into the Austro-German orbit, the Cardinal represented and protected France democracy, and the republic. Count Reverters has failed; and he is logical and proud, he has nothing to do but pack his trunks. He is the vanquished for of the Secretary of State. Nevertheless the triple alliance has this year made an at tack, in the form of favors and seductions, upon the Holy Father. Speeches of Kalnoky upon the Roman question, the intervention o Francis Joseph, ecclesiastical concessions Berlin, at Vienna, and at Buda-Pesth, all the great measures that have been brought into the game, have exploded in the hands of Count Revertera like pistols hadly loaded. The conqueror of to-day is, therefore, desigated as the man charged with the principal

rôle at the decisive moment.

next Conclave, will be the Roman question. Whether the Sacred College holds its in the ancient city or in a foreign land, it must bend under this predecupation. The election of the future Pope will by the force of things be a protest against the status quo and against the solourn of King Humbert and the Italian State in Rome. The house of Savoy, the Cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, and perhaps of London feel so profoundly that this is the mainspring of the Pontifical policy that they have used all sorts of artifices to diminish this opposition prepare the Conclave as wish it to be. But all the noise of M Crispi, the secret combintions of the court of the Onirinal with the Bailplatz of Vienna and the Unter den Linden of Berlin. and the effect of these movements at Madrid and Lisbon, have only served to increase the distrust of the Holy Father and to consolidate the personal position of the Cardinal In the eyes of all those who are acquainted with the complex world of the Vatican, that world so istonishing and mysterious, which stands alone and uncognited, which is the great ear of he earth, and the best placed observatory in Europe, it is clear that Cardinal Rampolla is the man who follows must closely the movements of the presuming stranglers who would destroy the liberty of the Conclave.

The question which will be uppermost in th

From this we have a double consequence Since the Secretary of State incarnates in his person the hostility to the triple alliance, and since the latter is the visitle sign, the diplo matic e'ef de roule of the moral prison of the l'ope, the majority of the Sacred College in Italy, and nearly all the fereign Cardinals, will necessarily adopt that which, in the language of the Conclave, is called the "policy of inclu-sion" of Cardinal Rampolla. From his brain the successor of Leo XIII. will come forth. In the second place, this diplomatic situa tion, that is to say, the general policy, will make the Cardinal the defender of the liberty of the Conclave. Fince 1878 the right of excission, that old inheritance of the ancient regime, has fallen into the most absolute dis credit. Plus IX., as I said in the beginning, had in special canons abolished this favor to Catho-

he monarchs. The sentiment of independence, the desire to shake off old chains and antique forms, the need of regaining liberty of action in its fullest extent, the in-ROME, March 14.-Speaking of the conditions self-preservation, and the necessity up a new period in the history of the larner of the next Conclave, an old Roman, thoroughly acquainted with the movements and of the Church, all this moral : of parties and ideas, said to me one day with a mysterious air: "Look in the direction came accentuated in proportion to

creased efforts of the Quirinal and the mone archies to regain their lost influence The dispositions which reign in the high ecclesiastical world, have an air of r ship with the policy of Rome and of the Sacre College from 1048 to 1000. In the secof the seventeenth century the Roman Cardle nals were inspired by one directing th aht to break down the Spanish prepond had and to prevent French domination one single policy against Spain and Fra that of liberty. When we read the instruc-tions of Louis XIV, and of the court of Madrid we can see through the whole of the struggle. In spite of the ability of the foreigners, lione onquered her independence.

Now, then, the Holy See finds ifself is analogous situation. All enlightened to see the necessity of crowning the actof doctrinal independence by the victory actual independence. The payers to cluded, and to be feared to-day, are not beand Spain, but Austria and her allies, aided by the Quirinal.

These intellectual currents are the friends of Cardinal Rampolla. And the fact which facilitates this evolution is the debasement in Europe of the triple alliance. and diplomatically, this machine repean hegemony has lost some power of attraction and of Since Cronstadt, and since the tion of the Papacy in France, as despotic and mysterious airs of II., the triple alliance has no longer the prestige with which Bismarck had su it. There is a new temperature and a change of influences. In the universal Catholic world this decadence is attended by a marked hos tility. Certain Catholie groups, Austraction. mans, have valuely attempted of late to plead the harmlessness of the diplomacy of Herlin, of Vienna, and of Rome; but the other Catholics have not disarmed. They denounce with growing warmth the forced and involuntary among-plices of King Humbert as the natural indee. saries of the cause of the Pope and his future independence. Every day, just as this complicity is prolonged, the current in the opposite direction becomes stronger, and it-infigonce upon the Conclave will be infallible, bo.

cause it is anchored in the logic of things.

This atmosphere is, therefore, the natural ally of the enemy of the triple alliance. Will not the Sacred College, as if by instinct and en an inclined plane, group itself around Cardinal Rampolla? On the side where the Seen tary of State will stand, there you will find the majority of the Sacred College.

And, moreover, Cardinal Rampolla not only represents with brilliancy and power the cause of the Pope and his abolished sovereignty, but he symbolizes the evolution that is moving that Sacred College and the Roman Church. This new orientation signifies the baptism of democracy by Rome and the pointing of the Pontifical cupola toward the republican order as the form of the democratic social state.

Here it might be useful to enter into full details to explain this idea; but it will be sumcient for me to touch upon the general and uppermost points of the question. During the reign of Pius IX, the policy of the Vationa in regard to the Piedmontese invasion, was confined to protestation pure and simple. Grown old, Pius IX. left the care of the future to his successor. Leo XIII, inherited a difficult succession with a fixed and clearly defined programme in his mind. To make peace with the States embroiled under the defensive Pontificate of his predecessor; to substitute action for protestation; to resume under a more modern aspect the general policy of adaptation of Sixtus V.; to create around the Quirinal two circular movements; in the interior to favor the national sentinent by uniting it with the idea of reconciliation with the Pope: to win over the powers and to isolate the Consulta; to determine by this converging movement a forced advance on the part of the Quirinal toward the Vatican. and in this way to bring about insensible a new political, moral, and diplomatic order, which should be the generator of solutions in favor of the resurrection of the temporal

power adapted to modern conditions: such

was the plan. It failed. Becoming wild in the presence of this policy, conducted with ability and with a rare spirit of continuity, the Italian Governent resisted. It threw itself into onerouliances in order to escape the grasp of the Pontiff; and at times it displayed the mise ea scene of an anti-clerical and so-called national party, to break down in the country the growing sympathies in favor of the patriotic and pacific ideas of Leo XIII. M. Crispi symbolized admirably this policy of bitter opposition. In May, 1889, Leo XIII, thought that he had gained his object after the truce made with Bismarck, and at the close of the campaign of national conciliation. But the Italian State, alarmed at this progress. reënforced its double lines of defence. The wat was renewed with fury. The court increased its servillty to the monarchies It was then that Leo XIII., advised by Cardinal Rampolla, whose advent to power ceincided with the reign of Crispi, brought about & change. When the Italian monarchy allied itself with the courts of Europe, and became at home more and more the slave of the revolutionary party, thus becoming through concrete situations the supreme expression of the struggle against the Pope and the Pontifical question, the Holy See saw the necessity of going down to the bottom of the diffculty. Having nothing to hope from the house of Savoy, which had responded to his advances by a crescendo of hostility, nor from the monarchies, which by their solidarity with the Quirinal formed the guard around the prison of the Vatican, Leo XIII., already of cupied with democracy and with social questions, developed the traditional policy of the Papacy in the sense of the new order and of popular aspirations. He became a republic can. He adopted the idea of Cardonals Manning and Gibbons, that after having togetiated in preference with the dynasties, it was necessary henceforth to treat with the nations

Hence the evolution which I have described. Now, it is incontestable that the establishment of a republic in Italy would be the signal for the solution of the Pontifical problem. The monarchy is the provisional coronation of the unitary state, exaggerated to the detriment of the Holy Sec. It is the keystone of an Italian edifice in which there is no free compartment for the sovereignty and the liberty Pope; while in a federal reputile a place would be left for the Papacy free dependent. It is therefore in this direction that the policy of the Holy See now incl. In a general point of view, the Pop the inspiration of Cardinal Lamp seen that this evolution must deter normal course and the pacific tri-democracy, in which, from this very Panacy has taken a rendezvous for the

This new movement on the par-Papary is so thoroughly welded to Car liampolla, its power is so attractive a forces itself with so much moral tyra it is impossible to modify the new or A law of history shows that every time that the Papacy enters into a new phase of hidevelopment, it advances with rapi-

that direction.
This policy will impose itself upon the co-Conclave, and Cardinal Rampolla as it

Old Country Lady watching an electron with the a lead of persettlers to the blanch to a side of that young an mass be to lift that the back.

Little, but Mighty.

The Weather Strambers.

If Winter Unless in the lay of Fig. 2.
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